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Correspondence wanted in all parts of the county. Address us for particulars.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1907.



ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GRASSHAM.—We are authorized to announce C. C. Grassham, of Lexington County, as a National Democratic candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, of the Fourth Judicial District, subject to the action of the voters at the coming November election.

Our Prohibition Law.

We have interviewed eminent legal authority upon the question of the prohibition law now in force in Earlington and other portions of Hopkins county, and the probable effect, if any, upon this law and its provisions, of the decision of Judge Hazelrigg, about which decision there has been so much said in newspapers within the past week.

It is the opinion of these able lawyers that our law is not affected but remains in force and that the only provision of said law that may be affected by the decision of Judge Hazelrigg is that which gives jurisdiction in the case to justices of the peace. In fact the case that was tried in the Court of Appeals was not the validity of the local option law, but the jurisdiction of magistrates over violations of that law. Under the new constitution the jurisdiction of magistrates is made uniform throughout the State and may not extend to cases where the fine exceeds one hundred dollars. The penalty under the law exceeded this amount in the case that was carried to the Court of Appeals, and the Court held that the magistrates did not have jurisdiction. Even upon this point there is a difference of opinion.

It seems an assured fact that the prohibition law in Hopkins county is valid and in force, and the citizens and officials of the district which this law covers declare that it shall continue to be enforced with the same vigor which has characterized its history thus far.

The Strike Situation.

In the Hazelton, Pa., region where the fatal clash occurred between miners and sheriff's deputies, most of the miners are idle. Three thousand Pennsylvania National Guardsmen are there under command of Brigadier General Snowden to preserve order. In the Pittsburgh district many mines have resumed and others are starting up daily. The miners are rapidly returning to work at the sixty-five cent rate. In the Jellico region some evictions have been made and the miners realize that they will either have to go to work or leave the district.

Ohio and Indiana miners are returning to work. A state convention of miners of Illinois has been called to meet at Springfield, Sept. 20th, and nothing will be done in that state until after the convention. The strike may be considered practically ended and all idle miners will gradually resume work throughout the country or seek other occupations.

An Honest Confession.

The Bourbon "News," a stalwart Democratic newspaper, advises its free silver brethren to make a free confession and ease their consciences. It says: "Our silver friends insist that the increase in price of wheat is due to short crops in foreign countries. Are the foreigners also short on cattle, sheep, mules, cotton, corn, oats, tobacco, etc., which are all bringing better prices than they did last year. If so, admit that times are improving. Buy, and let your consciences feel better."

REPUBLICAN TICKET.



VOTED.
For Clerk of the Court of Appeals, JAMES G. BAILEY.
For Circuit Judge, Fourth Judicial District, CLIFTON J. PRATT.
For Commonwealth's Attorney, Fourth Judicial District, CHAS. C. GRASSHAM.
For State Senator, Sixth Senatorial District, J. H. LUNSFORD.
For County Clerk, R. R. GRAHAM.
For County Attorney, WILLIAM BEARD.
For Sheriff, GEO. R. LYNN.
For Surveyor, DABNEY BISHOP.
For Coroner, H. H. HILL.

First District—For Magistrate, James H. Fox; For Constable, W. W. Littlefield.
Second District—For Magistrate, O. J. Farnsworth; For Constable, James Watts.
Fifth District—For Magistrate, H. F. Porter; For Constable, Johnson Williams.
Sixth District—For Magistrate, Wm. M. Rice; For Constable, Johnson Williams.
Seventh District—For Magistrate, H. F. Bondland; For Constable, William Harris.

PRICES of mules have advanced sharply in the blue grass region and stock raisers are realizing good profits on their sales. The market is unusually active.

THE Kentucky State Board of Health has taken precautions against the introduction of yellow fever into Louisville. The railroads are watched for a hundred miles south of Louisville.

FARMERS are getting good prices for everything they produce. A Webster county farmer even said the other day that they were getting too much for some things.

If there is as much difference in the ability of Pratt and Nunn as lawyers and judges, as there is as dignified, forcible speakers, the people would do themselves a very great injury by electing.—Smithland Gold Standard.

SOME Georgia lawyers are discussing the question as to whether Chattanooga is really in Tennessee. They will investigate and see if a correct survey of boundaries will not bring that important city within the confines of Georgia.

THE spectacle of a sheriff and special guard, detailed to preserve a toll-gate in Kentucky, being captured by a band of raiders and marched off a safe distance while the gate is demolished, is interesting—for Kentucky. Time for a new election in that county.

"BECAUSE it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is due mainly to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached the point where it is now necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."—Bismarck.

HAWAII, if annexed, will not be the first island owned by the United States. There are numerous others, some quite important, now owned by this country. We reproduce to-day an interesting article on this subject, taken from the Washington Post. Read it.

EDITOR GAINES, of the Elkton Progress publishes a suggestion that might fit elsewhere. He says: "There are several hundred of our subscribers who have been so busy lately selling their dollar wheat that they haven't had time to call and see us. Editors don't need any money, of course, but they like to post up their books occasionally, to see how they look. See?"

The new American tariff law has thrown thousands of workmen in Germany into idleness.—Courier-Journal.

This isn't bad, coming as it does from that staunch free-trade journal. The Dingley tariff was intended to benefit the American workmen and not those of Germany or any other foreign country.

FARMERS in Hopkins and Webster counties are beginning to cut their tobacco on account of the drought, notwithstanding which, the yield of the weed, both in quantity and quality seems very fair. With the prospect of continued high prices for the crop, the farmer feels pretty comfortable.

"The benefit of protection goes first and last to the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. The auspicious and momentous result is that never before in the history of the world has comfort been enjoyed, education acquired, and independence secured by so large a majority of the total population as in the United States of America."—James G. Blaine.

THERE is a brave lot of soldier boys in Illinois, who, though never in an active engagement, seem to be candidates, all, for an engagement. These chivalrous young soldiers have just shed their blood, and a portion of their cuticle, coolly, one after another, to save the life

of their Captain's sister, who was badly burned. The doctor said skin grafting was the only remedy, and the boys bravely furnished the grafts.

WEBSTER COUNTY NEWS.

Dixon, Blackford, Slaughtersville and Other Towns.

SEND BREEZY NEWS NOTES.

WEBSTER COUNTY DEPARTMENT.
Conducted by DAVID BROWN, JR.,
DIXON, KY.

DIXON.

No rain yet.

The farmers are now busy housing tobacco.

General prosperity is here and is welcomed by all except the Bryan politician.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Drury, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hardwick left this morning for the Centennial at Nashville.

Mr. Labe Lisman has just returned from market, where he has been to purchase a stock of dry goods. He and his brother Eric Lisman will open up a new stock in the Brewer brick this week.

Mr. Mrs. W. C. Hardwick and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Drury left Monday morning for Centennial.

Mr. Clay Hill left last Sunday for Nashville, Tenn.

Jim Vaughn and A. T. Jewell, of Sebree, were in town last Monday on business.

U. S. Womack, of Sebree, was in town on business Monday.

Bail Gibson, of Shelton, was town Monday on business.

Geo. Beard, editor of Sebree Herald, was in town Monday. I felt sorry for George, he came over to hear J. R. Hindman speak, but it was the wrong day.

D. J.'s article in Sebree Herald, was a hummer. He knew the reason why wheat went from 40c to 95c in '97.

Cal. Robert Rudeout and wife visited friends in town Saturday.

Sept.—Sept. 10, little Pratt, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cavanah, aged 17 months. The bereaved family have our sympathy.

Prof. E. C. Sisk opened his school at Springfield school house Monday.

Mrs. Nannie Korobova returned home from the Centennial Sunday.

The county officials of Union county treated ex-Lieutenant Gov. Hindman with marked courtesy and respect. Cae as much as said for Webster county officials?

Sam Clark and Chas. Asha, of the country were in town Monday.

"Buck" Shelton, of Jones-stead county, was in town Monday. "Buck" is a hustler and welcomes prosperity with open arms. If you want to buy a calf or sell a drove of them, he is the man for you.

Mr. Geo. S. Beard, of the Sebree Herald, spent Monday in town.

The months of the silverites are closed. Prices have all gone up; some articles have doubled under the gold standard. This is contrary to their theory. Last year they argued that prices were low, because of the "crisis of '93," now they say they are high because of the demand.

It is amusing to hear some of our office seekers explain to the dear voters that it is the wheat famine in Europe that has caused an advance in the price of wheat. But did it ever occur to you that there was no cow, hog, sheep, wool, cotton, corn, or lumber famine in Europe; let us hear from you on these articles.

On last Wednesday, 8th inst., ex-Lieutenant Gov. James R. Hindman, sound money Democratic nominee for clerk of the court of appeals, addressed a fair sized audience at the court house for about one hour and a half. Gov. Hindman is an able and pleasing speaker and those who failed to hear him missed a grand treat.

We were pained to see some of our prominent citizens and county officials sit within a stone's throw of so able a speaker, too full of prejudice, and not enough courtesy to go and hear a man, competent, and amply able to discuss the money question, and a man whom the whole state of Kentucky has honored. Boys come out and hear all sides. We know your free silver theory is rapidly falling into disrepute, but a theory that can't stand open and fair discussion ought to fall and will soon be a thing of the past.

Some of these same prominent leaders of the "lost cause" fifteen months ago were very abusive toward free silver men from "Old Aligned down to Ollie James" as they were pleased to call them. Some of these fellows, though, when the Chicago platform was made, became slightly affected with the disease of "regularity," and then they began to look around them and they saw there were about 1,000 populists in this county, and the idea of a deal with the pops became uppermost in their minds. Said deal or trade was actually made by about a dozen of the bosses here last January.

Already one of the principal manipulators of that deal has fallen by the way side, and his prospects for political preferment blighted, and some three or four others are now fusion candidates for various offices in this county; but as they made a deal and traded certain offices off to the populists without asking the people, we think the voters of this county who are in favor of fair play will make the reelections for county officers this coming November without consulting the bosses or even ratifying their deal.

After a long silence, Shelton's correspondent, "D. J." rallies and comes to the front again, not with any argument in favor of free silver, but to, and without even denying that good times and good prices are here, but with a low muttering about me having voted the Populist tickets a few years ago. Now it is very clear why he does not say anything in favor of the favorite hobby of free silver, because that theory is dead and delivered, it is a lost cause; he cannot survive the present rush of prosperity.

The principal theory was that prices were low because there was a lack of money and this shortage of money was caused by the "crime of '93." Now prices of many things have doubled and all have advanced, and the "crime of '93" has not been corrected. It was said last year that when a man became affected with the free silver disease, he could only see in one direction. Now "D. J." has symptoms of the disease yet because he makes a fling at me for having once voted the Populist ticket, and am now for the gold standard.

Why "D. J." don't you remember about 15 months ago, you were in Dixon, yes on the Hardwick corner, advocating the gold standard, and defending John G. Carlisle. Think of it, a man who less than 15 months ago, one who had read the history of faithism and was able to give good reason why he was for sound money, now talking about "crime of '93," Wall street, Lombard street, money power, plutocrats etc.

When "D. J.'s" free silver fever cools a little more I think he will recover, as he is too well read in the history of our country to make a good Populist. Doubtless he is familiar with the early history of K. J., but it has slipped his memory; when his fever has cooled down thoroughly, and he begins to recognize some of his friends, he will then recollect the history of the silver legislation, and how disastrous faithism has always been to every country that has tried it and will again be advocating sound money. Now "D. J." for your sake alone, I will say that in the winter of 1892-3 I studied the money question for the first time and made up my mind as to what I would do. I would take it and when I took it I knew that there was a large majority for free silver in our country. I do not claim to be a graduate yet (though I've read the whole silver cause, "Coin's Financial School" and several issues of the Cincinnati Inquirer.) I am thoroughly satisfied that free and unlimited coinage at a fictitious ratio will destroy bimetallicism.

"D. J." fate is against your theory, it won't do, come back to the solid rock of sound money. We will extend to you the right hand of fellowship, whether you join our church or not. D. B.

BLACKFORD.
R. S. Herliot went to Shiloh Saturday. Somebody is going to get married soon. H. B. Canady went to Marion Saturday.

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Rev. Pickering, of the Baptist faith, is preaching a series of sermons at this place this week.

George E. Hearn, our clever old bachelor, is in Missouri looking for a location and also looking for a wife.

W. B. Crutcher, of Caldwell county, has purchased the Jones stable and is now doing a thriving livery business.

After playing the part of a tardy correspondent for some weeks we will come again with renewed energy and a full supply of "confidence."

The weather is so dry and the dust is so prevalent that the popocratic orators have abandoned their work and when politics is mentioned they begin talking dry weather and other such things.

We are glad to say of a certainty that prosperity has once more sailed out on her white pinions and taken the people of this country under her balmy wings to shield and protect through future time. We are glad that the farmers of this country are getting good prices for their produce and that the busy hum of industry is to be heard bleeding its sweet music in the air; and that the hearts of happy American people are gladdened by the advent of returning prosperity, which took its flight from us about four years ago, or, in other

Help

Is needed by poor, tired mothers, overworked and burdened with care, debilitated and run down because of poor, thin and impoverished blood. Help is needed by the nervous sufferer, the men and women tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, sciatica, catarrh. Help

Comes Quickly

When Hood's Sarsaparilla begins to enrich, purify and vitalize the blood, and sends it to a healthy, nourishing, invigorating stream to the nerves, muscles and organs of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the weak and broken down system, and cures all blood diseases, because

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Webster County.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals, JAS. G. BAILEY.
Of Magoffin County.
For Representative, CHARLES R. EDWARDS.
For County Judge, J. V. POOLE.
For County Clerk, T. T. MORRIS.
For County Attorney, DAVID BROWNING.
For Circuit Clerk, W. F. TRUSTY.
For Superintendent of Schools, MISS LIZZIE HERRON.
For Assessor, G. H. BRYANT.
For Jailer, J. J. CURRY.
For Magistrate in Dixon District, J. N. BAKER.
For Constable in Dixon District, S. D. EDWARDS.
For Magistrate in Slaughtersville District, J. T. FRASER.
For Magistrate in Clay District, WILLIAM MUIR.
For Constable, HUB EDMONSON.

words, took its flight when incompetent democracy took charge of the reins of our government. But alas poor Popocrats, your day is over, your time is past and your doom is sealed, your party of which you so proudly boasted has struck the rock of Republican "confidence" which wrecked your ship and sealed your destiny for all time to come; but you have no one to blame but yourselves, for it was you that hit her the hardest blow, it was you that when entrusted with official reins of this government, showed your incompetence to manage it, and now with prosperity in full bloom in our grand old commonwealth and the official reins of our government in the hands of the C. O. P., we can have nothing but unpeakable bliss.

LONGFELLOW.
Arthur James worshipped here Sunday. Miss Burch Land has been visiting her sister at Clay.

Blackford has a lawyer, and she will not dare to enter there.

Rev. Chas. Gooch filled his appointment here Saturday and Sunday.

The boys are busily engaged in the telephone business at present.

George is sick and would like to die but that don't make Miss Lizzie cry.

Hot and dusty, but our new street sprinkler will see to this afternoon.

For further information concerning the telephone apply R. B. Morgan and C. E. Dye.

J. R. Head has gone to St. Louis to buy more goods. He says it's demand and supply.

One man of our town is still sitting on a goods box and says Prosperity has not reached him yet.

School is prosperous and is likely to remain so, with Prof. D. M. Dadds and C. P. Simpson as teachers.

Judge L. B. Goodbye, J. V. has come along, he will serve us much better, but I hope not so long.

A problem for Free Silverites. When a man has nothing to sell, and won't work, how can we get prosperity to him?

Friends don't wear your shoe soles off going from one part of town to another, but just telephone, it only costs you one cent.

Where are the Popocratic candidates? Are they ashamed to come out? Perhaps they have given up Blackford to the good Republicans. We'll guess they have.

H. F. Parker has just returned from Evansville from whence he went to buy high tariff goods. It's all off when they get here. How is that, does he give us the tariff off?

John Nesbit, the good old prophet is still rejoicing over the prosperity—and says he can hear the Free Silverites cry "catch that wheat, hog, cattle and tobacco, it's getting awful high."

The Republican candidates frequently visit us with broad smiles on their faces. Why should they not have pleasant smiles, when good old honest Democrats meet them with an outstretched hand and say God bless you, you Republicans have brought my children bread and meat. I am with you even to the end.

LONGFELLOW JR.
SLAUGHTERSVILLE.
Steret Haynes, of Morganfield, is still insuring property in and around this place. Some say we will have whiskey sold here by licensed saloons after September 20th.

Rev. J. L. Tait preached his first sermon at the Baptist church Sunday night.

R. L. Martin and J. W. Jones, of the

firm of Martin & Jones, are in the eastern markets this week buying their fall and winter stock.

Forest Porter, Populist and Democratic nominee for county clerk, was in the city Monday.

Wm. Hardwick and Wm. Drury, both of Dixon, passed through the city Monday en route to the Nashville Centennial.

C. S. Presley and Miss Cassie Smith attended the Baptist Association at Providence last week. They report a pleasant trip.

W. R. Parker is having a well dog near his residence for watering stock.

E. G. McLeod, of Madisonville, was in the city Monday.

Several at this place will attend the Louisville Conference of the M. E. church, South, at Henderson, which convenes the 23rd.

LISMAN.
Dust! Dust! Dust! Dust!

Mr. Broc Price and family, of Nebo, visited here Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. W. B. Price and family, of Stargis, visited Dr. E. N. Rice, Sunday.

Mr. Bud Price, who has been confined to his bed for some time with typhoid fever, is improving slowly.

The farmers are forced to cut their tobacco on account of the dry weather.

Prof. E. G. Thompson opened school here Monday in place of Mt. Moriah.

Prof. Thompson is a fine instructor, and every parent should send their children to school.

Doubtless we will have a new officer in our little town right soon.

"McKinley prosperity," "Gold Standard," "Three cent eggs," and "1913."

You seldom ever hear the above expressions used now a days, while there has formerly been more said about them in Webster county than was said about the Queen's jubilee. You hear such sentences as these:

"Poor laboring man, wheat is so high he can't eat any more biscuit." "Isn't it as astonishing how the 'blamed folks' have got wheat so high? It won't last long."

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SILVER ACROBATS.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF W. J. BRYAN
AND F. E. WHITE AS FREE TRADE
AND FREE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

They Both Land and Carry Cheapsides.
First Credit It to Inventive Genius and
Then Blame It on the "Crime of '73."
What F. E. White Said in 1892—"This
Universal Blessing of Lower Prices."
"Things Sell Lower Because They Are
Made Cheaper."—They Are Made Cheaper
Because of Better Methods and Pro-
cesses—He Should Explain His Present
Inconsistent Position and Statements.

There are no greater economic acrobats than the silver Democrats now giving exhibitions in this country. They turn somersaults and flipflaps backward and forward so fast that it makes us dizzy to watch them. In one year or one campaign they are landing cheapsides and the inventive genius which caused it, and in the next they are cursing cheapsides and the cause of cheapsides. All of the free trade silver Democrats have done this act. They have had to do it and still have to do it whenever they let loose on these two subjects, as most of them are wont to do. It is impossible to be a free trader and not believe in low prices. It is impossible to believe in the "crime of '73" as the cause of the great and "ruinous" fall of prices which has since occurred and not believe that low prices are a curse.

Because he saw the inconsistency of it, or for political reasons, W. J. Bryan, in his campaign last year, practically refused to talk tariff and spent his time discussing the lack of money and the evils of low prices. If he had talked tariff, he would have been in danger of repeating his speech of March 16, 1892, in which he said, "I am not a candidate for this year. We will devote our attention to one who has been conspicuous since 1892 as a free trade Democrat, and who is now, because of his nomination for governor of Iowa, conspicuous as a silver Democrat. Of course the Iowa, Frederick E. White is now saying that 'the people need more money,' and that 'an abundance of money will stimulate all kinds of industries,' and that 'this will increase the price of everything and benefit everybody.' He also says 'the dollar of today buys altogether too much,' and that 'the dollar is a riddle of free silver and cheap money value. What, now, did this same Mr. White say in his great speech of June 18, 1892?"

Under the auspices of "Cheapsides" and "The Real Cause of Cheapsides," he made some statements so wholly inconsistent with his present position and statements that he will have great difficulty in explaining away this inconsistency. His remarks at that time being a fair sample of the inconsistency of the silver Democrats made then and since, we quote them below at some length:

"The stubborn fact, the historic truth, stares every intelligent man in the face, that everything made by human hands or that is in any sense the result of human skill has been getting cheaper and cheaper not only since the Republic was founded, but in every other country where high tariffs are maintained, and in others where free trade prevails, and notably so in England, where the protective principle is entirely repudiated."

"What is then the true, active cause of this constantly lowering price list of manufactures? Why, sir, it is a constantly improving industrial condition caused primarily by mechanical inventions, scientific discoveries and the promotion of general knowledge. It is a higher order of human ingenuity and industry, a more practical industrial education, all resulting in superior methods of manufacture. The slow, clumsy ways of our forefathers have given way to the improved methods of a modern mechanical age."

"We are constantly discovering and harnessing to our use new forces of nature, are continually utilizing new ideas and better methods, and the inevitable result is, the civilized world over, cheaper food, cheaper goods, cheaper comforts. Let me tell you who it is that is responsible for this universal blessing of lower prices, who are the public benefactors, and who are entitled to our everlasting gratitude. . . . It is the mechanic who has in the modern world evolved an idea—an idea which materializes in the shape of a new machine, or in an improvement upon an old one; it is the mechanic standing ready with his skill to utilize the mechanical force of the idea thus evolved; it is the chemist who sits in his laboratory working with the zeal of an enthusiast both night and day in order that he may discover some hidden force of nature, some new combination of materials or substances, some new process that will be a more powerful factor in the industrial world; it is the scientist and the philosopher, who, taking for their text the gospel of eternal truth as it stands revealed in the geological strata and the physical constitution of the universe, are constantly dragging to the light of day better light and more knowledge."

"When, then, this new light and knowledge have been brought to the point of availability, when these new machines have been invented and the old ones improved, when all these new forces, combinations and processes have been brought to the point of practical utility, they are given to the world, they become the world's property. That is what has enabled us to make such wonderful progress. That is the secret of our marvelous success. That is what has enabled us to multiply a hundred and in some instances a thousand fold our productive capacity. (Applause.) The reason things sell lower than formerly is because they are made cheaper, and they are made cheaper because of better, superior methods and processes employed in their manufacture."

"Why, sir, Mr. McKinley might do tomorrow and by the day after be utterly forgotten. . . . Mechanical invention and scientific discovery would not be retarded. The war would still continue to impart warmth and the rain moisture to the earth. The seed sown by the husbandman would germinate."

JUDGE FRENCH ON SILVER.

He Repudiates Repudiation and Talks Plainly About Money.

Judge Nathaniel French, temporary chairman of the Democratic state convention which met at Des Moines on Aug. 7 and which declared for "the honest payment of our debts" and for "a sound and stable currency," spoke in part as follows:

"Since Jackson's administration and through its act we have had the gold standard, excepting only the period of suspension of specie payments. Our debts, both public and private, have been contracted on that basis, and cannot honestly require that they shall be repaid accordingly. The cry of the Chicago convention for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the false ratio of 16 to 1 attacks our existing standard, threatens with wholesale repudiation, public and private. This cry is supported by the claim that the government is all powerful and by its mere fiat can double the value of silver and make and keep the silver dollar the full equal of the gold. Some men honestly believe in this miraculous power, but I honestly believe it is not free coinage of silver, but free coinage of paper."

"Others favor this ratio as an easy way of paying debts. Others, made desperate by present conditions, are willing to risk any change hoping for better times. Ignorant of the fact that the present hard times are mainly due to this agitation, they are willing to try a bigger dose of the stuff which has poisoned them. Others, whose main object is to break into a new field of commerce as a means of getting a public job. Behind all these is the greedy, crafty cohort of millionaire silver mine owners, furnishing the funds and pulling the wires."

"The silver men say our money is too good and too scarce. They would make it poor and plentiful. The trouble, however, is not due to scarcity of money, but to scarcity of confidence. Our money has increased faster than population, but the silver agitation has awakened distrust. The remedy is to restore confidence. Capital will seek employment freely only when sure that it will not be confiscated, when sure that the return of the venture will be in the same good money invested."

"Wealth is the product of intelligent labor. The better the tools used and the more brainpower used with the labor the greater the result, but first of all assurance is needed that half the tools will not be stolen. The good money of the world is the best tool of commerce and used by the leading nations. The best is none too good for the American people, and the financial tools of Mexico and China are out of place here."

"Silver has its proper use in the minor transactions of commerce, and when maintained at a parity with gold, through limitation of coinage and other safeguards, serves as a useful tool, which no one would discard. The use of silver for large transactions is the way of ruin. The silverists are making no other practical bimetallic currency."

Bryan's Diminishing Dollar.

It is now a 40 cent silver dollar instead of a 60 cent dollar. Of course if Mr. Bryan could make a 60 cent dollar as good as a 100 cent dollar, he could do the same with a 40 cent dollar. And if he could do with a 40 cent dollar why not with a 20 cent dollar? And why not with a 10 cent dollar and a 1 cent dollar? Then why have any value at all in a dollar? Why not make a dollar out of nothing?

And the device of it is for Mr. William J. Bryan that keeps on going while silver goes down. Tough on him, but the country can stand it.—New York Press.

Silver Not In It.

The fall of silver to the very bottom will not stop the fiat money movement, but it will bring back many an honest believer in sound money who was led by specious lies to believe that it was possible for the United States not only to raise the value of silver, but to double its value by coining the white metal free and in unlimited quantities. The real fight is between sound money and fiat money. Silver will be in it but a little while longer.—Macon Telegraph.

MEXICO'S SILVER SEESAW.

As Silver and Real Wages Go Down Prices Rise.

Consul General Domínguez at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, reports to the department of state: "I have the honor to report a marked rise in the price of all commodities in Mexico as the result of the recent fall in the price of silver."

The fall of silver to the very bottom will not stop the fiat money movement, but it will bring back many an honest believer in sound money who was led by specious lies to believe that it was possible for the United States not only to raise the value of silver, but to double its value by coining the white metal free and in unlimited quantities. The real fight is between sound money and fiat money. Silver will be in it but a little while longer.—Macon Telegraph.

Wages Before and Since 1873.

Thirteen years before the "crime of '73," according to the United States census of 1880, the average wage per annum paid to each person was \$288. Seventeen years after that catastrophe the average had increased to \$484. That is, the wage earner of 1897 got 68 per cent more than did the wage earner of 1880. Not only that, but each dollar of 1890 would buy more of the necessities and comforts of life than would each dollar of 1880. Does the wage earner think that he gets too many dollars or that his dollars buy too much? How many crimes like that of 1873 could he stand?

China Hangs on to Silver.

Since Germany abandoned silver as its standard of monetary value in 1871 the gold standard has been adopted by every great nation, save China, through the entire breadth of the old world from Norway to Japan.—New York Journal of Commerce.

MILK TICKETS FOR BABIES IN PLACE OF MILK.

THIS IS NOT A RAG BABY BUT A REAL BABY BY THE NAME OF CONGRESS.

The above is from a redrawing of one of Nast's cartoons used in "Robinson Crusoe's Money." The Crusoe Islanders went through an evolutionary period of legislation. They got the idea of money from the fact that there was a scarcity of money and that they could, by solemn legislative enactment, increase the supply of these articles. The voters were not so quick to discover the difference between real and sham money as were the babies to discover the difference between real and sham milk, but both reached a point where they had no doubt about the difference. The cartoon fits the silverites of today almost as well as it did the greenbackers of 1873.

A Universal Gold Standard.

Director of the Mint R. E. Preston is said to have predicted that within 15 years every nation in the world will be using the gold basis for its financial system. He thinks Mexico will be the next important nation to fall into line for the gold standard. He says that the gold standard is the best tool of commerce and used by the leading nations. The best is none too good for the American people, and the financial tools of Mexico and China are out of place here.

Nine Kinds of Money.

Nine different kinds of circulating medium—just think of it—gold, silver, nickel, copper, legal tenders, national bank notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury notes, and all called money, about \$1,200,000,000 of which rests on the faith and credit of the government for sustenance and rests on the vacillating, sensitive business disturber and breeder of panic, turmoil and strife—viz, the gold reserve, which varies more or less from day to day and now stands at \$100,000,000, the minimum being a little more than 8 per cent of the liabilities and the maximum about 12 per cent thereof! Can any sane man convince himself that this is a safe condition of affairs, and can be maintained indefinitely?

Owing to certain conditions prevailing at this time, we are for the time being lulled into a feeling of false security and our efforts to adjust the finances of the government seem practically abandoned. Present conditions cannot be expected to continue indefinitely.

A very slight increase in imports or sales of our securities by foreigners would largely increase the flow of gold into the country, and as usual, the unprotected government vaults would be called upon to supply it. Then we will have a repetition of the endless chain farce, further issues of bonds, business conditions seriously disturbed and an abundance of material for the enemies of sound finance.

Therefore, why not take the matter up without delay and dispose of it in a manner that will forever eliminate from politics the questions that were so bitterly contested during the last campaign, and not wait until we are forced to do so. In times of ease prepare for stringency, and then there will be no stringency.—William C. Little of St. Louis.

A Free Coinage Fable.

A Fox borrowed some Gold Dollars from his Neighbors. When the time for repayment came, he said: "My friends, Gold has appreciated since last year when I borrowed this money from you. I propose to restore Silver. I shall pay you now in Silver Dollars, coined at the ratio of 16 to 1, under the new free coinage act."

The Industrious Beaver, speaking for the rest, replied: "These may be Dollars, but they will buy only half as much as those we gave you. If you have no objection, we would prefer gold. Let us have some cash for us." Whereupon the Fox became angry and declared that the Beaver and his Companions were Minions of the Money Power.

Moral.—Some borrowers would like to pay their debts with a Cheap Dollar.—Sound Money.

Silver by the Pound.

Silver will soon be quoted by the pound instead of the ounce if the rate of decline in price of the last month continues much longer. The present price is between \$6 and \$7 per pound, or about that of aluminum ten years ago. It is already vending its way from jewelry to the hardware store, where it will become a competitor with copper and iron for use in kettles, pots and pans. Will our children be selling it by the long ton as a substitute for stone and asphalt in paving streets?

Boles' New Silver Scheme.

To cover his complete abandonment of the falling cause of free silver coinage ex-Governor Boles of Iowa has pushed to the front the storage warehouse scheme of government silver purchases, evolved by Secretary Windom in 1889, but quickly abandoned as purposeless and impracticable by both friends and enemies of silver coinage in congress. By this scheme silver bullion is to be deposited in the treasury and market value certificates issued on it, redeemable at presentation in bullion at the later market rate. No silver is to be coined, and bullion is merely to be dealt in speculatively as an out and out commodity. To what a trivial and unimportant role has the silver issue been reduced! To what a trivial and unimportant role has the silver issue been reduced! To what a trivial and unimportant role has the silver issue been reduced!

To Put Up Price of Silver.

The silver magnates who have closed their mines on account of the decline in price are at last going to get the right way to raise value. There will always be a demand for silver, and as the supply now down the market will go up. Just as soon as the silver mine owners resort to business methods instead of politics they will accomplish something. The wonder of it all is that they have not come to their senses sooner.—The Republic North American.

Study the Money Question!

Apart from the political aspects of the "money question," all our people, men and women, should know the fundamental facts concerning the monetary systems of the world. They should know especially the history of our own coinage. In the writings of Hamilton and Jefferson and the speeches of Webster are plain teachings which are as applicable now as when they were written or spoken. All young Americans should be familiar with them.—Sound Money.

FARM PRICES.

HAVE NOT DECLINED IN IOWA SINCE 1860.

Decline of London Price of Wheat Due to Decreased Cost of Transportation. "Crime of 1873" Had No Effect Upon Prices.—No Evidence That Gold Is Increasing Its Value.—Professor Nipher's Conclusion—No Occasion For Political Hysterics.

The great grievance of the silverites against gold is that it has appreciated in value since 1873 and that it will buy too much, or, as they prefer to state it, prices are too low. If it be true that the gold dollar is increasing in value from year to year, then this grievance is a real one, especially if the appreciation does result in a lower rate of interest or is not compensated for in some other way.

Because prices of manufactured articles have fallen since 1873 and London prices of grain are now lower the silverites usually take it for granted that sound money men too often concede it—that gold has appreciated. One great factor, labor, is nearly always omitted in these discussions, and yet it is perhaps as important as all other factors combined. If the purchasing power of both labor and commodities is considered, it is absolutely impossible to show that gold is appreciating. Properly considered, it is doubtful if it can be shown that gold is increasing in value even when measured by farm products. One of the best pamphlets ever published on this subject is that of Professor Francis E. Nipher of St. Louis. It is entitled "The Appreciation of Gold" and is volume 4, No. 14, of "Sound Currency."

Here is what Professor Nipher says in prices of farm products in Iowa (the figures or diagrams are omitted for lack of space):

"Mr. George E. Roberts of Fort Dodge, Ia., has published a paper entitled 'The Iowa and the Silver Question.' In this paper he gives a great mass of Duquesne market quotations taken from the columns of the Duquesne Herald, on file in the historical department of the state of Iowa at Des Moines. The quotations are taken on the first of each month between 1861 and 1892, inclusive, and the value of the gold dollar in the currency of the day is also taken at the same date. The prices are then referred to gold. The results show the average annual purchasing power of gold as applied to wheat, oats, hogs, cattle, butter and eggs between the years 1861 and 1892, inclusive."

"If gold has been increasing in value by reason of the so-called crime of 1873, these quotations should show a decrease in price dating from 1873. The farmer has been told that this state of affairs exists, but it is the price of wheat in Liverpool or London that has been appealed to for proof of this decrease. In this paper he gives a great mass of Duquesne market quotations taken from the columns of the Duquesne Herald, on file in the historical department of the state of Iowa at Des Moines. The quotations are taken on the first of each month between 1861 and 1892, inclusive, and the value of the gold dollar in the currency of the day is also taken at the same date. The prices are then referred to gold. The results show the average annual purchasing power of gold as applied to wheat, oats, hogs, cattle, butter and eggs between the years 1861 and 1892, inclusive."

"Wheat.—Fig. 8 represents the price in Duquesne from 1861 to 1892. The average annual price in gold of wheat during the five years ending in 1865 was about 60 cents. This was the period of the war. During the period from 1866 to 1892, the annual averages fluctuated between 65 cents and \$1.30. There was no general rise or fall. There were simply fluctuations up and down. From 1866 to 1892 the price of wheat was about 65 cents, and during the preceding interval, but with an upward tendency. The price was, however, nearly down to war prices. There is certainly nothing which indicates that anything happened in 1873 which affected the price of wheat. From that date to 1892 the general tendency of prices was distinctly upward. No person not previously acquainted with the diagram could pick out the year 1873 if the dates were removed from the diagram. When too many people raise wheat, the price is low. If wheat comes in a high price, by reason of a short crop, more people begin to raise wheat, the price gradually falls, and people gradually stop raising wheat. Suddenly a short crop may again raise prices to an extent which would induce a large number of wheat growers. The average price of wheat at Duquesne during this entire interval has been 65 cents. This price has been nearly reached recently and it is hardly profitable to speculate about the cause which produced the low price of wheat during the panic and hard times beginning in 1892. But it does seem unreasonable to attribute it to a crime said to have been committed 23 years ago and which few people considered criminal five years ago. Mr. Bryan evidently had not discovered this crime on March 16, 1892."

"Corn and Oats.—Figs. 4 and 5 show the Duquesne prices of corn and oats from 1861 to 1892. There is nothing about either curve to attract attention to the year 1873 except the word 'crime,' which indicates where the act of 1873 was passed. Both curves show a distinct rise from 1861, but after 1867 the prices of both have been practically constant, with perhaps a slight upward tendency and distinctly higher than during the war. The price of corn has fluctuated around an average of about 35 cents, and that of oats around an average of about 30 cents. This does not mean that at various times the daily quotations may not have been much lower. In 1861, for example, during August and September, the price of oats was 10 cents per bushel. The similarity between the slope of the curves for corn and oats is very striking."

"Cattle.—Fig. 6 shows the Duquesne price of cattle per hundredweight from 1861 to 1892. From 1861 to 1864 the annual average was a little less than \$2. From 1865 to 1892 the price was very steady at about \$3.40 excepting during the period from 1866 to 1870, when prices were abnormally high, running up to \$5.30 in 1869. Here, as in the other cases, the war prices were the lowest. The highest prices were not before, but nine years after, the crime."

"Hogs.—Fig. 7 shows the Duquesne price of hogs. Compared with subsequent prices, the war prices for hogs were better than in any of the other commodities. The demand for army supplies may perhaps account for this. Prices during 1868-9 and 1870 are abnormally high. Since that time they have shown no tendency to either rise or fall. They have fluctuated around an average of about \$4.50 per hundredweight."

"Butter and Eggs.—Fig. 8 shows the Duquesne price of butter and Fig. 9 the price of eggs. Here also the lowest prices were during the war, and in both cases there is a marked rising tendency from that time to this."

Professor Nipher then quotes London prices of wheat and shows that they have declined faster than Iowa prices mainly because of reduced cost of transportation. He says that "without doubt the future price of wheat will be determined by the amount of wheat grown and the ability of people to pay for it."

He draws the following conclusions: "In no one of these diagrams is there the slightest indication of a falling off in price dating from 1873, nor is there the slightest feature to indicate that the year 1873 has any significance whatsoever in our commercial history. In not one of these diagrams could any person pick out the year 1873 if the dates were removed. What ground have we, then, for asserting that prices have fallen by reason of the crime of 1873? What is this grand display of political hysterics all about?"

"From 1861 to 1892 the farmers in Iowa were getting on the average slightly increasing prices for their produce. This was certainly true of produce which was not forced to seek foreign markets."

"In the name of all that is reasonable why should these farmers object that the dollars in which they were being paid would buy more of manufactured goods in 1892 than they did in 1873? Let us be candid. Let us recognize these business matters from the corrupting influence of partisan politics and think about them soberly and talk about them calmly. They concern our welfare and the happiness of our families."

"No Longer Welcomed in Silver." Senators Stewart and Jones, those two old silver war horses, are mystifying the enemy and demoralizing the silverites by their sudden change from position to position. They are both in Wall Street and are speculating on a great wave of prosperity. Senator Stewart said on Aug. 12:

"There is no room for pessimism in this country. No one can be a 'bear' in the face of the wheat famine in Argentina, Russia, Hungary and India. In view of this condition abroad I should not be surprised to see silver sell as low as 25 cents and wheat as high as \$1. There is nothing in talking silver at the present time, and my advice to my friends in the west is to fall into line with the forces of prosperity and progress and receive their due share of the reward."

"The time has passed for the old ideas. We must turn to face new issues and new conditions."

"I frequently hear it said that this security market is a duplicate of the market in 1879. It is not. It is more of a bull market. All a man has to do is to get into it to go to sleep and get out in the morning. The silver market in the west will make every railway not only a dividend earner, but a dividend payer."

Senator Jones talked in a similar vein. He seems to have discarded silver and gone back to gold. He said: "I believe a great deal of gold will be found in Alaska, and it is certain to restore prosperity. An abundance of money means prosperity."

It is a relief to be told by these former gold haters that prosperity can come through gold. They are welcome to their more money theory of prosperity, mainly because it differs from the 16 to 1 theory.

The Cheap Money Wolf.

The sheepskin does not conceal the free silver wolf.

Klondike Argument.

While Bryan, Towne and Algeed are bewailing the scarcity of gold, the Klondike miners are sending over \$5,000,000 in gold dust to the Pacific coast. There are evidently many millions more to come.

The Free Silver Talker.

An Iowa paper remarks that the average free silver orator does not use more than 1,000 of the 250,000 words in the English language. He also uses but one idea, and that isn't so.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No Respect For Chicago Platform.

Once more the market price lists show wheat going up and silver going down at the same time. The fluctuations of the markets show no respect whatever for the Chicago platform.—New York World.

Those Wheat Conspirators.

In 1896, when wheat secured such big advances just before the national election, many farmers were suspicious that the advances were a part of a great money grab scheme to beat Bryan and silver. Now that a presidential election is three years off these same farmers will scarcely credit the present very high price of wheat to the same gang of conspirators. They know that wheat is selling for a dollar because it is actually worth a dollar in the markets of the world—not simply a 40 cent dollar such as we might have had had Bryan been elected, but a real dollar worth par in any civilized country.

The farmer who still holds his wheat, as most do, is not sorry that it is worth a gold instead of a silver dollar. Nor is he losing much sleep over the very low price of silver. He fails to see the same intimate connection between the prices of silver and wheat which he once imagined he saw, and the whole free silver delusion has lost its charms. He may not tell all of his neighbors right away what he thinks, but he will keep thinking.—Tyron W. Holt.

The missing link—the connection between the price of silver and the price of wheat.

PROSPERITY AND CURRENCY REFORM.

Commenting upon the favorable effect of the rise in wheat and the fall in the price of silver, The Financial Chronicle says: "With all the manifest advantages arising from this remarkable situation there is one serious danger. Our currency system has been tried and found deplorably wanting. Its failure during the past seven years have been a result of financial and industrial distress. This, from one point of view, is true, but people who accept this as a conclusive answer strangely overlook the fact that such a result is the most serious indictment of the system."

"When all commercial conditions unite to favor a country's industries, it may with impunity take large risks and enter on dangerous experiments. Fiat money seemed to be no harm to our prosperity in the early seventies. The standard silver coinage law was passed in 1870 and 1890, yet it had, so far as any observer could discover at the time, no especially baleful influence on the country's prosperity. In the fall of 1891 there was plenty of political conches to point out the fact that good times were returning in the face of the silver purchase act of 1890."

"But what value is to be seriously put on currency systems good only for favorable times in trade? What, for instance, would the world have said of the English currency system if it had satisfied everybody in the smooth sailing of 1888 and 1889 and then collapsed into general discredit during the storm of 1890? It is a fact that we are the most and most invulnerable currency in the world to sustain our industries through these perilous storms which sweep over an industrial community then it will reasonably be admitted that the preparation for such a system must be made before the emergency arises."

"If we are to pass in the future through other years of commercial distress—and nobody is so great an optimist as to argue that trade reactions are gone forever—we surely ought, as an intelligent people, to provide that in such an event our whole system of public and private finance, government and individual credit, need not be swept down simultaneously. The time to provide for such a contingency is now. The footing is the immediate future, while our industries are still feeling the impulse of this year's favorable accident of nature, along with the discovery of what our own productive possibilities actually are."

"We have sufficient faith in the present treasury administration to believe that a first move will be made in such direction before this year is over."

Uncle Sam's White Elephant.

Under circumstances as they now exist, with silver denominated by the great commercial countries of the globe, with the frightful chasm that separates the commercial value of the metals constantly widening and in the light of our own history, it is evident that I cannot bring my own mind to believe that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold is within the reach of its friends, nor can I help feel that it would not be desirable even if it were.

I have never been able to say and cannot now say that I know free coinage at such a ratio under existing conditions without safeguards of any kind to maintain the parity of the metals would not do the work of circulation, and hence, practically at least, upon a silver basis.—Horace Boies.

A Look Ahead.

Our national currency system is still in a highly unsatisfactory condition, and all friends of monetary reform should unite in bringing their influence to bear upon congress next winter to secure some positive constructive legislation to cure the evils which they all recognize as existing. Whatever the paper circulation, to fortify the gold standard, upon which all our paper and silver issues rest, and to improve our national banking system by authorizing branch banks and giving it greater elasticity to bank circulation, will be pretty sure to be antagonized by all the motley forces of cheap money—silver men as well as paper flatists.

On this question I believe parties will make their next national struggle. On one side the platform will be government paper money and plenty of it to stimulate business and start a new era of speculation. On the other side it will be that all paper currency should be issued by sound banks under government supervision and its amount should depend on business needs, which vary from month to month, with the check on overissues by the bankers themselves to avoid insolvency.

The tight between sound and unsound money theories will be a hard one, and the silver side may win at first, with much resulting calamity to our business interests, but I do not see how the contest can be avoided. We must retire the greenbacks and we must have a better system of bank issues before we can get our currency credit upon a safe basis. It seems to me that the first duty of the friends of sound money in preparing to make the contest that seems inevitable is to continue the process of educating the public mind which was begun last year.—H. V. Smalley in Chicago Times-Herald.

The Flat Thickens.

The flat side of the sound money men to run the country by putting up the old fiat money platform still goes on.—Edmund N. D. Pioneer.

The Farmer's Klondike.

With wheat at \$1, with prospects that it will go higher, what use has the Maryland farmer for any Klondike extension tickets?—Baltimore American.

THE SHEEPSKIN DOES NOT CONCEAL THE FREE SILVER WOLF.

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